

**WEST**

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**Term:**

bacteriophage.ti.

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50

Documents in Display Format: - Starting with Number

1

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Search

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Interrupt

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Show S Numbers

Edit S Numbers

Preferences

Cases

### Search History

**DATE:** Tuesday, November 25, 2003 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query  
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Hit      Set  
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result set

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES;  
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<u>L1</u>	\$phage.clm.	3310	<u>L1</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 same (method or process).clm.	1956	<u>L2</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and administer\$.clm.	638	<u>L3</u>
<u>L4</u>	L2 same administer\$.clm.	194	<u>L4</u>
<u>L5</u>	(\$bacteriophage or \$bacterphage or bacterio-phage or phage or phages or bacteriophages).clm.	2227	<u>L5</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and l2	1209	<u>L6</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and l4	35	<u>L7</u>
<u>L8</u>	l5 same (treat\$ or therapeut\$ or administ\$ or prevent\$).clm.	145	<u>L8</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and (method or process).clm.	124	<u>L9</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 not l7	89	<u>L10</u>
<u>L11</u>	L8 not l7	110	<u>L11</u>
<u>L12</u>	L8 not l9	21	<u>L12</u>
<u>L13</u>	6121036.pn.	2	<u>L13</u>
<u>L14</u>	bacteriophage.ti.	590	<u>L14</u>
<u>L15</u>	4851240.pn.	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L16</u>	5006347.pn.	2	<u>L16</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



Generate Collection

L14: Entry 404 of 590

File: DWPI

Apr 30, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-216324

DERWENT-WEEK: 199426

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TITLE: Treatment of mastitis caused by relatively pathogenic microflora in cows - by intra-cisternal administration of a mixt. contg. staphylococcal and additional pseudomonas, proteic and coli bacteriophages, and subcutaneous t-activin

INVENTOR: IVCHENKO, V M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990SU-4873906 (October 11, 1990)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 1811864 A1	April 30, 1993		004	A61K037/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 37/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: SU 1811864A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Mastitis in cows caused by rel. pathogenic microflora can be treated more efficiently as follows. A mixt. of equal amounts of staphylococcal, and additional pseudomonas, proteic and coli bacteriophages is given intracisternally, as well as additional T-activin. The mixt. of bacteriophages is given in doses of 45-50 ml. per teat, twice a day at 6-7 hours interval, for 2-3 days, and T-activin is given subcutaneously in 0.19-0.21 ml/kg. doses, once a day for 2-3 days.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used in veterinary practice. The efficiency of treatment is increased to 96.7%.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: SU 1811864A

## EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0



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L14: Entry 395 of 590

File: DWPI

Nov 30, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-089993

DERWENT-WEEK: 199411

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TITLE: Mixt. for prevention and treatment of proteus-induced infections - contains purified concentrate of proteic bacteriophage, soln. of chinosol, dry lanoline, and castor oil

INVENTOR: NIGMATULLIN, T G; VISKOVA, R S ; YAKUBENKO, N M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990SU-4781211 (January 9, 1990)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
RU 2003347 C1	November 30, 1993		005	A61K039/02

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 39/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2003347C

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A mixt. contg. (in wt.): purified concentrate of Proteic bacteriophage (I) 9-15, 1% soln. of chinosol (II) 0.8-1.2, dry lanoline (III) 25-35 and castor oil (IV) the rest, finds use as medicinal preparate in prevention and treatment of Proteus-induced infections.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In medicine and pharmaceuticals. Lytic activity of the preparate is increased by 1 order of magnitude.

In an example a typical mixt. contains (in wt.%): (I) 12, (II) 1, (III) 30 and (IV) 57. The mixt. can easily be applied to the wound by means of a tampon.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2003347C

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:



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L14: Entry 381 of 590

File: DWPI

Jan 27, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-229545

DERWENT-WEEK: 199530

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TITLE: A bactericidal prepn. - contg. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteriophage as active base

INVENTOR: NIGMATULLIN, T G; VISKOVA, R S ; YAKUBENKO, N M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990SU-4780710 (January 9, 1990)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
RU 1704462 C	January 27, 1995		004	C12N007/00

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 7/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 1704462C

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A bactericidal prepn. comprises an active base contg. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteriophage and a filler is new. The active base consists of a purified bacteriophage concentrate (PBC) of Appelman lytic activity 10-8-10-7. The filler is a compsn. consisting of a 1% soln. of 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate (8HQS), anhydrous lanolin, and castor oil. The proportions of the ingredients are (wt.%): 7.2-15 PBC, 0.6-1.2 8HQS soln. (1%), 20-35 anhydrous lanolin, and castor oil to 100.

USE - The prepn. is useful in the treatment of purulent-inflammatory diseases and wounds infected with *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

ADVANTAGE - The prepn. has increased bactericidal, and lytic activity increased by a factor of 1-4 compared with previous prepn.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 1704462C

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.**

☐ 1. 6121036. 15 Apr 97; 19 Sep 00. Compositions containing bacteriophages and methods of using bacteriophages to treat infections. Ghanbari; Hossein A., et al. 435/235.1; 424/184.1 424/93.6 435/239 435/259. C12N007/00 C12N007/01 A01N063/00.

☐ 2. WO 9739111 A1 AU 9725000 A EP 895534 A1 JP 2000508322 W US 6121036 A AU 734420 B. Purified, host-specific, wide host range, virulent bacteriophages - used for treating a wide range of bacterial infections, administered, e.g. by injection. AVERBACK, P, et al. A01N063/00 A61K035/76 A61P031/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N007/08.

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
6121036.pn.	2

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)



Generate Collection

L14: Entry 474 of 590

File: DWPI

Nov 9, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-316528

DERWENT-WEEK: 198845

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TITLE: Use of bacteriophage to prevent contamination of food and feedstuffs - esp. to reduce spoilage of silage and cheese, to enhance ruminant feed utilisation, etc.

INVENTOR: DAY, C A; HOLTON, B W

PRIORITY-DATA: 1987GB-0010795 (May 7, 1987)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 290295 A	November 9, 1988	E	011	
DE 3873402 G	September 10, 1992		000	A23L003/34
DK 8802525 A	November 8, 1988		000	
EP 290295 B1	August 5, 1992	E	012	A23L003/34
ES 2051844 T3	July 1, 1994		000	A23L003/34
FI 8802129 A	November 8, 1988		000	
GB 2206028 A	December 29, 1988		000	
GB 2206028 B	November 21, 1990		000	
NO 8802013 A	December 5, 1988		000	
US 4851240 A	July 25, 1989		006	
US 5006347 A	April 9, 1991		000	
WO 9003122 A	April 5, 1990	<i>Requested</i>	000	

INT-CL (IPC): A23B 0/00; A23C 19/03; A23C 19/032; A23K 1/18; A23K 3/02; A23L 3/34; C12N 7/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 3873402G

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Use of bacteriophages in the treatment or prevention of bacterial contamination of foodstuffs or their ingredients is new. Also claimed are compsns. for use as above comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier, foodstuffs contg. the compsns., and a formulation for admin. to ruminants comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treating silage to prevent spoilage by clostridium and Listeria spp., thus making more feed available to the ruminant and enhancing its utilisation, and for preventing contamination of

cheese during prodn.. The bacteriophages may also be admin. separately to livestock to enhance feed utilisation. The bacteriophages are highly host specific and are thus safe to the consumer, and need only be used in small amts. so that there is no adverse effect on flavour. Resistance can be avoided by 'rotation' of bacteriophage strains. Specific clostridial phages can control butyric acid metabolism in the rumen, leading to useful wt. gain, milk prodn., etc..

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 290295A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Use of bacteriophages in the treatment or prevention of bacterial contamination of foodstuffs or their ingredients is new. Also claimed are compsns. for use as above comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier, foodstuffs contg. the compsns., and a formulation for admin. to ruminants comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier. USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treating silage to prevent spoilage by clostridium and Listeria spp., thus making more feed available to the ruminant and enhancing its utilisation, and for preventing contamination of cheese during prodn.. The bacteriophages may also be admin. separately to livestock to enhance feed utilisation. The bacteriophages are highly host specific and are thus safe to the consumer, and need only be used in small amts. so that there is no adverse effect on flavour. Resistance can be avoided by 'rotation' of bacteriophage strains. Specific clostridial phages can control butyric acid metabolism in the rumen, leading to useful wt. gain, milk prodn., etc..

EP 290295B

Use of bacteriophages in the treatment or prevention of bacterial infections of foodstuffs or their ingredients, wherein the bacteriophages are specific for Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp.

GB 2206028A

A method for preventing or combating bacterial infections in food-stuffs, comprising treating the food-stuff with bacteriophages active against the bacteria, and wherein the bacteria are Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp.

GB 2206028B

A method for preventing or combating bacterial infections in food-stuffs, comprising treating the food-stuff with bacteriophages active against the bacteria, and wherein the bacteria are Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp.

US 4851240A

Method of retarding undesirable bacterial growth in silage comprises addn. of a non-toxic amt. of a bacteriophage, pref. having specificity for Clostridium spp. or Listeria spp. Pref. at least 2 bacteriophages having different specificities are used. Liq. contg. 10 power 2 to 10 power 10 (pref. 10 power 5 to 10 power 7) pfu/g bacteriophage is added to the silage, pref. by spraying. ADVANTAGE - Undesirable sec. fermentation is prevented. (6pp)

US 5006347A



Method of retarding undesirable bacterial growth (esp. of Clostridia spp. and Listeria spp.) in cheese comprises admin. of at least one type of bacteriophage (I). Pref., (I) is added when the cheese is being made, esp. at the rennet stage, and liq. (I) sufficient to provide 100 to powered12 (10 power5 - 10 power7) pfu/ml. is used. When cheese is regularly prepd. in the same place, different varieties of (I) are pref. USE - To prevent resistance developing.

(3pp)

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 3873402G

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS: Use of bacteriophages in the treatment or prevention of bacterial contamination of foodstuffs or their ingredients is new. Also claimed are compsns. for use as above comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier, foodstuffs contg. the compsns., and a formulation for admin. to ruminants comprising bacteriophage(s) and a carrier. USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treating silage to prevent spoilage by clostridium and Listeria spp., thus making more feed available to the ruminant and enhancing its utilisation, and for preventing contamination of cheese during prodn.. The bacteriophages may also be admin. separately to livestock to enhance feed utilisation. The bacteriophages are highly host specific and are thus safe to the consumer, and need only be used in small amts. so that there is no adverse effect on flavour. Resistance can be avoided by 'rotation' of bacteriophage strains. Specific clostridial phages can control butyric acid metabolism in the rumen, leading to useful wt. gain, milk prodn., etc.. EP 290295A EP 290295B Use of bacteriophages in the treatment or prevention of bacterial infections of foodstuffs or their ingredients, wherein the bacteriophages are specific for Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp. GB 2206028A A method for preventing or combating bacterial infections in food-stuffs, comprising treating the food-stuff with bacteriophages active against the bacteria, and wherein the bacteria are Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp. GB 2206028B A method for preventing or combating bacterial infections in food-stuffs, comprising treating the food-stuff with bacteriophages active against the bacteria, and wherein the bacteria are Clostridia spp. and/or Listeria spp. US 4851240A Method of retarding undesirable bacterial growth in silage comprises addn. of a non-toxic amt. of a bacteriophage, pref. having specificity for Clostridium spp. or Listeria spp. Pref. at least 2 bacteriophages having different specificities are used. Liq. contg. 10 power 2 to 10 power 10 (pref. 10 power 5 to 10 power 7) pfu/g bacteriophage is added to the silage, pref. by spraying. ADVANTAGE - Undesirable sec. fermentation is prevented. (6pp) US 5006347A Method of retarding undesirable bacterial growth (esp. of Clostridia spp. and Listeria spp.) in cheese comprises admin. of at least one type of bacteriophage (I). Pref., (I) is added when the cheese is being made, esp. at the rennet stage, and liq. (I) sufficient to provide 100 to powered12 (10 power5 - 10 power7) pfu/ml. is used. When cheese is regularly prepd. in the same place, different varieties of (I) are pref. USE - To prevent resistance developing. (3pp)

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

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- 
- ☐ 351. WO 9709422 A1 AU 9669061 A EP 856049 A1 US 5824530 A AU 716728 B JP 2000507807 W. Recombinant production of bacteriophage endonuclease VII - by expression induction in recombinant host cells using chemical stimulus. BIRKENBIHL, R P, et al. C12N001/21 C12N009/22 C12N015/09 C12N001/21 C12N009/22 C12R001:19 C12R001:19.
- 
- ☐ 352. DE 69531539 E EP 748871 A1 JP 09000274 A CA 2178975 A US 5766904 A EP 748871 B1. Bacteriophage DNA fragments - for conferring phage resistance upon *Streptococcus* spp.. MOLLET, B, et al. C07H021/04 C12N001/04 C12N001/21 C12N015/09 C12N015/33 C12N015/34 C12N015/66 C12N015/74 C12N001/21 C12R001:46 C12N001/21 C12R001:46 C12N001/21 C12R001:46.
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- ☐ 353. US 5550035 A. Expression of foreign genes in eukaryotic cells - using DNA-based cytoplasmic virus, bacteriophage RNA polymerase gene and foreign gene.. FUERST, T R, et al. C12N005/10 C12N007/01 C12N015/09.
- 
- ☐ 354. WO 9622393 A1 DE 69614510 E AU 9644992 A EP 805877 A1 JP 11503001 W AU 705802 B US 6027930 A EP 805877 B1. Bacteriophage with improved helper efficiency in gene selection - retains gene III promoter whilst gene III encoding sequence is deleted. BORREBAECK, C A K, et al. C12G001/68 C12G001/70 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N015/09 C12N015/11 C12N015/62 C12Q001/70 G01N033/53 G01N033/569.
- 
- ☐ 355. WO 9621007 A2 US 5736388 A AU 9646103 A WO 9621007 A3. New bacteriophage particles with modified tail fibre polypeptide - for delivery of nucleic acid to an animal cell, partic. for treating diseases such as cancer or infection. CHAFA, S, et al. A61K048/00 C07K014/01 C12N005/10 C12N007/01 C12N015/10 C12N015/34 C12N015/85 C12N015/87 C12N015/88.
-

- ☐ 356. CN 1125619 A. Preparation of bacteriophage. FENG, X, et al. A61K039/106.
- 
- ☐ 357. RU 2059723 C1. Phage prepn. streptofagin prodn. - using new strains of virulent mutants of mild bacteriophages VKPM RN-715, 716 and 717 propagated in Streptococcus bovis indicator cultures. TARAKANOV, B V. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 358. RU 2059722 C1. Identification of Yersinia culture by means of bacteriophage - with prepn. of the culture suspension in pH 7.2-7.4 phosphate buffer contg. calcium and magnesium sulphate(s). LYAPUSTINA, L V, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 359. TW 275101 A. Cross-flow fan for separate-type air conditioner - has predetermined interval between any two blades, with bacteriophage anti-mould coating provided on each blade. MENQ, T. F24F003/06 F24F007/06.
- 
- ☐ 360. GB 2294463 A AU 703298 B DE 19538001 A1 FR 2725727 A1 AU 9533188 A GB 2294463 B. New plasmids, and derived nucleic acid, that impart bacteriophage resistance - partic. to lactic acid bacteria used in food processing. COSTELLO, M, et al. C12N001/21 C12N015/31 C12N015/33 C12N015/74 C12R001:46 C12R001:46.
- 
- ☐ 361. SU 1697422 A1. Klebsiella pneumoniae bacteriophage preparete - contains bacteriophages KP 1-15, gelatin, sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, magnesium chloride and water. BOGOVAZOVA, G G, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 362. SU 1697421 A1. Novel polyvalent Klebsiella bacteriophage preparete - contains bacteriophages of Klebsiella pneumonia, ozaena and rhinoscleromatis, gelatin, sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, magnesium chloride and water. BOGOVAZOVA, G G, et al. C12N007/00.
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□ 363. WO 9607329 A1 EP 776163 A1. Bacteriophage-encoded lysozyme- and dextranase-like enzymes - for treatment of dental caries and periodontal disease, also for removing insoluble dextran polysaccharide(s) from bacteria in sugar refining. DELISLE, A L. A23B004/22 A23L003/3463 A23L003/3571 A61K007/28 A61K038/46 C07K016/08 C07K016/12 C07K016/40 C12N001/19 C12N001/21 C12N005/10 C12N009/24 C12N009/36 C12N009/46 C12N015/56 C12N015/63 C12S003/10 C13D001/00 C13J001/00.

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□ 364. DE 4432053 A1. Use of Listeria bacteriophage coded lysine - for solubilising bacteria Listeria-type suspensions for prepn. and purificn. of e.g. DNA, RNA, plasmids etc.. LOESSNER, M J, et al. C12N001/06 C12N009/78 C12N015/70.

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□ 365. EP 699750 A1 US 5925559 A JP 08056677 A. Phagemid display banks expressing a fusion of a ligand and a filamentous DNA bacteriophage protein - have defined target molecules such as protease(s), e.g. alpha-chymotrypsin or elastase. COLLINS, J, et al. C07K014/005 C07K014/81 C07K019/00 C12N001/21 C12N007/01 C12N015/09 C12N015/10 C12N015/15 C12N015/62 C12N015/70 C12P021/02 C12N001/21 C12R001:19 C12N001/21 C12R001:19 C12P021/02 C12R001:19.

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□ 366. CA 2130072 C CA 2130072 A US 20010055780 A1 US 6355445 B2 US 6436652 B1. Detecting specific pathogenic bacteria in liq. sample - from reaction with specific bacteriophage labelled with an enzyme, specifically for Brucella abortus. CHERWONOGRODZKY, J W, et al. A61K038/54 A61K039/12 C12Q001/70 G01N033/554 G01N033/563 G01N033/569.

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□ 367. JP 07313158 A. New bacteriophage using E. coli having K1 antigen as host - used to prepare sialic acid trimer by reacting with colominic acid.. C12N007/00 C12N009/24 C12P019/26 C12N009/24 C12R001:92 C12P019/26 C12R001:92.

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□ 368. HU 71203 T. Microbiological preparation of recombinant tumour necrosis factor - uses recombinant bacteriophages from human gene collection. DUDA, E, et al. C12N015/28.

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- ☐ 369. SU 1058283 A1. Culturing enterobacteria bacteriophages - by culturing in a nutrient medium contg. amino nitrogen, peptone(s), glucose and glycerol. BASNAKYAN, I A, et al. C12N007/00.
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- ☐ 370. US 20030026785 A1 WO 9527043 A1 AU 9522746 A EP 755441 A1 US 5660812 A US 5688501 A JP 09511397 W US 5766892 A AU 699322 B US 20010026795 A1 US 20010043917 A1. Treatment of infections diseases caused by bacteria - by admin. of novel bacteriophages which have a genetically inheritable ability to delay inactivation by an animal's host defence system. ADHYA, S L, et al. A61K009/12 A61K035/66 A61K035/76 A61K039/12 A61K045/00 A61K048/00 A61K049/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N007/02 C12N007/08 C12N015/01 C12N015/09 C12Q001/70.
- 
- ☐ 371. RU 1533330 C. A bacteriophage prepn. for prevention and treatment of coli-bacteriosis - contains a mixt. of Phagum coli strains, phenol, 8-hydroxy-quinoline sulphate and distilled water. EVDOKIMENKO, L V, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 372. SU 1412302 A1. Isolation of bacteriophages - by filtration through a cascade of cellulose filter, ultrafiltration, and diafiltration. GORBATKOVA, G A, et al. C12N007/00 C12N007/00 C12R001:91.
- 
- ☐ 373. SU 1526225 A1. Prodn. of staphylococcal bacteriophage - comprises cultivating bacteria in liq. medium, adding bacteriophage, incubating, sterilising and filtering through a microporous membrane. NIGMATULLIN, T G, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 374. RU 2036232 C1. Prepn. of pyo-bacteriophage - comprises separate cultivation of the bacteria and their phage(s), combining the resulting phago-lysates, stirring, ultrafiltration and final sterilising micro-filtration. GORBATKOVA, G A, et al. C12N003/00.
- 
- ☐ 375. SU 1128599 A1. Prepn. of Shigella sonnei bacteriophage - comprises growing the bacteria and the phage in a medium contg. pancreatic or

acid haemo-hydrolysate, and infecting the bacteria with phage. BAIGUZINA, F A, et al. C12N007/00.

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☐ 376. RU 2034027 C1. Bacteriophage Shigellosum S active in relation to Shigella Zonnei - specific for the identification of Sonne dysentery (Shigella Zonnei). ISKANDAROV, T, et al. C12N007/00.

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☐ 377. RU 2031126 C1. Hepatitis A virus RNA detection method - by molecular hybridisation, using recombinant bacteriophage M13 HAVP-1 biotinylated DNA probe. BUDYAK, E V, et al. A61K039/29 C12Q001/68.

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☐ 378. WO 9505483 A1 ES 2137373 T3 AU 9472358 A EP 714450 A1 GB 2295893 A NZ 268957 A JP 09503653 W AU 680279 B GB 2295893 B US 5914240 A EP 714450 B1 DE 69421085 E. Detection, identification or quantification of bacteriophage - by measuring release of cellular components of bacteria infected with the target phage. SANDERS, M F. A23C009/12 C12M001/32 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/04 C12Q001/66 C12Q001/68 C12Q001/70 G01N033/554 C12R001:19 C12R001:38 C12R001:42 C12R001:445 C12R001:19 C12R001:38 C12R001:42 C12R001:445.

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☐ 379. WO 9505454 A1. Filamentous bacteriophage engineered to display T- and B-cell epitopes and/or a peptide eliciting HIV neutralising antibodies - useful in vaccines and as a therapeutic/diagnostic prod.. APPELLA, E, et al. A61K039/21 C07K014/155 C12N007/01 C12N015/86.

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☐ 380. EP 639641 A2 US 5658748 A FI 9303643 A FI 96697 B EP 639641 A3. New bioluminescent Streptococcus thermophilus strains - contg. luxA and luxB genes, used for the determin. of bacteriophages and antibiotics in samples.. MAEYRA-MAEKINEN, A, et al. C12N001/21 C12N001:21 C12N009/02 C12N009:02 C12N015/53 C12N015/74 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/14 C12Q001/18 C12Q001/66 C12R001:01 C12R001:46.

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☐ 381. RU 1704462 C. A bactericidal prepn. - contg. Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteriophage as active base. NIGMATULLIN, T G, et al. C12N007/00.

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☐ 382. WO 9425572 A1 US 6300061 B1 AU 9469052 A US 6225066 B1. Reporter myco-bacteriophages - useful for rapid diagnosis of myco-bacterial infection and assessment of drug susceptibilities to mycobacterial strains.. BLOOM, B R, et al. C12N007/01 C12N015/00 C12Q001/04 C12Q001/25 C12Q001/54 C12Q001/68.

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☐ 383. WO 9424959 A1 AU 9467141 A EP 691828 A1 EP 691828 A4 JP 08509613 W AU 679228 B US 5663069 A. Infective lambdoid bacteriophage - useful for detecting compounds of interest. CREA, R, et al. A61F002/00 A61K035/14 A61K037/24 A61K037/36 A61K037/38 C07H017/00 C07H021/04 C07K003/00 C07K013/00 C07K014/005 C07K015/00 C07K017/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N007/02 C12N015/00 C12N015/09 C12P021/02 C12Q001/00 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/70.

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☐ 384. RU 2021368 C1. Novel strain of Bacteriophage shigellosum B2 - has specific activity towards *Shigella boydii* 2 is used as a diagnostic in medical microbiology. ISKANDAROV, T, et al. C12N007/00.

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□ 367. JP 07313158 A. New bacteriophage using E. coli having K1 antigen as host - used to prepare sialic acid trimer by reacting with colominic acid.. C12N007/00 C12N009/24 C12P019/26 C12N009/24 C12R001:92 C12P019/26 C12R001:92.

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□ 368. HU 71203 T. Microbiological preparation of recombinant tumour necrosis factor - uses recombinant bacteriophages from human gene collection. DUDA, E, et al. C12N015/28.

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- ☐ 369. SU 1058283 A1. Culturing enterobacteria bacteriophages - by culturing in a nutrient medium contg. amino nitrogen, peptone(s), glucose and glycerol. BASNAKYAN, I A, et al. C12N007/00.
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- ☐ 370. US 20030026785 A1 WO 9527043 A1 AU 9522746 A EP 755441 A1 US 5660812 A US 5688501 A JP 09511397 W US 5766892 A AU 699322 B US 20010026795 A1 US 20010043917 A1. Treatment of infections diseases caused by bacteria - by admin. of novel bacteriophages which have a genetically inheritable ability to delay inactivation by an animal's host defence system. ADHYA, S L, et al. A61K009/12 A61K035/66 A61K035/76 A61K039/12 A61K045/00 A61K048/00 A61K049/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N007/02 C12N007/08 C12N015/01 C12N015/09 C12Q001/70.
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- ☐ 371. RU 1533330 C. A bacteriophage prepn. for prevention and treatment of coli-bacteriosis - contains a mixt. of Phagum coli strains, phenol, 8-hydroxy-quinoline sulphate and distilled water. EVDOKIMENKO, L V, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 372. SU 1412302 A1. Isolation of bacteriophages - by filtration through a cascade of cellulose filter, ultrafiltration, and diafiltration. GORBATKOVA, G A, et al. C12N007/00 C12N007/00 C12R001:91.
- 
- ☐ 373. SU 1526225 A1. Prodn. of staphylococcal bacteriophage - comprises cultivating bacteria in liq. medium, adding bacteriophage, incubating, sterilising and filtering through a microporous membrane. NIGMATULLIN, T G, et al. C12N007/00.
- 
- ☐ 374. RU 2036232 C1. Prepn. of pyo-bacteriophage - comprises separate cultivation of the bacteria and their phage(s), combining the resulting phago-lysates, stirring, ultrafiltration and final sterilising micro-filtration. GORBATKOVA, G A, et al. C12N003/00.
- 
- ☐ 375. SU 1128599 A1. Prepn. of Shigella sonnei bacteriophage - comprises growing the bacteria and the phage in a medium contg. pancreatic or

acid haemo-hydrolysate, and infecting the bacteria with phage. BAIGUZINA, F A, et al. C12N007/00.

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☐ 376. RU 2034027 C1. Bacteriophage Shigellosum S active in relation to Shigella Zonnei - specific for the identification of Sonne dysentery (Shigella Zonnei). ISKANDAROV, T, et al. C12N007/00.

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☐ 377. RU 2031126 C1. Hepatitis A virus RNA detection method - by molecular hybridisation, using recombinant bacteriophage M13 HAVP-1 biotinylated DNA probe. BUDYAK, E V, et al. A61K039/29 C12Q001/68.

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☐ 378. WO 9505483 A1 ES 2137373 T3 AU 9472358 A EP 714450 A1 GB 2295893 A NZ 268957 A JP 09503653 W AU 680279 B GB 2295893 B US 5914240 A EP 714450 B1 DE 69421085 E. Detection, identification or quantification of bacteriophage - by measuring release of cellular components of bacteria infected with the target phage. SANDERS, M F. A23C009/12 C12M001/32 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/04 C12Q001/66 C12Q001/68 C12Q001/70 G01N033/554 C12R001:19 C12R001:38 C12R001:42 C12R001:445 C12R001:19 C12R001:38 C12R001:42 C12R001:445.

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☐ 379. WO 9505454 A1. Filamentous bacteriophage engineered to display T- and B-cell epitopes and/or a peptide eliciting HIV neutralising antibodies - useful in vaccines and as a therapeutic/diagnostic prod.. APPELLA, E, et al. A61K039/21 C07K014/155 C12N007/01 C12N015/86.

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☐ 380. EP 639641 A2 US 5658748 A FI 9303643 A FI 96697 B EP 639641 A3. New bioluminescent Streptococcus thermophilus strains - contg. luxA and luxB genes, used for the determn. of bacteriophages and antibiotics in samples.. MAEYRA-MAEKINEN, A, et al. C12N001/21 C12N001:21 C12N009/02 C12N009:02 C12N015/53 C12N015/74 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/14 C12Q001/18 C12Q001/66 C12R001:01 C12R001:46.

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☐ 381. RU 1704462 C. A bactericidal prepn. - contg. Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteriophage as active base. NIGMATULLIN, T G, et al. C12N007/00.

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- ☐ 382. WO 9425572 A1 US 6300061 B1 AU 9469052 A US 6225066 B1. Reporter myco-bacteriophages - useful for rapid diagnosis of myco-bacterial infection and assessment of drug susceptibilities to mycobacterial strains.. BLOOM, B R, et al. C12N007/01 C12N015/00 C12Q001/04 C12Q001/25 C12Q001/54 C12Q001/68.
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- ☐ 383. WO 9424959 A1 AU 9467141 A EP 691828 A1 EP 691828 A4 JP 08509613 W AU 679228 B US 5663069 A. Infective lambdoid bacteriophage - useful for detecting compounds of interest. CREA, R, et al. A61F002/00 A61K035/14 A61K037/24 A61K037/36 A61K037/38 C07H017/00 C07H021/04 C07K003/00 C07K013/00 C07K014/005 C07K015/00 C07K017/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/01 C12N007/02 C12N015/00 C12N015/09 C12P021/02 C12Q001/00 C12Q001/02 C12Q001/70.
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- ☐ 384. RU 2021368 C1. Novel strain of Bacteriophage shigellosum B2 - has specific activity towards *Shigella boydii* 2 is used as a diagnostic in medical microbiology. ISKANDAROV, T, et al. C12N007/00.
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- ☐ 385. WO 9420061 A2 AU 9461529 A CA 2091389 A. Prodn. of poly-ketide antibiotics from *Streptomyces venezuelae* - comprises subjecting the culture to heat shock either by briefly raising the temp., by treating with ethanol or by treating with an sv class bacteriophage. AYER, S W, et al. A61K000/00 A61K031/42 A61K031/445 A61K031/71 C07H015/26 C12P017/18 C12P019/60.
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- ☐ 386. WO 9419460 A1 EP 687299 A1 AU 9460417 A. Bacteriophage phi LC3-based vector system - used for introducing DNA into a bacterial host by site-specific integration. BIRKELAND, N, et al. C12N001/21 C12N007/01 C12N015/11 C12N015/74 C12N015/77.
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- ☐ 387. SU 1438239 A1. Protecting *E. coli* cultures from lysis by bacteriophages - using recombinant plasmid pIL 323 to impart resistance to phagolysis. CHERNOV, A P, et al. C12N015/70.
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- ☐ 388. JP 06134495 A JP 3202354 B2. Dehydration of bacteria contg

suspension without using flocculant - by adding bacteriophage to suspension and dehydrating. C02F011/02 C02F011/12.

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☐ 389. JP 06100409 A. Control of bacteria, esp. Legionella, slime, in cooling water of air conditioner - using bacteriophages to lyse bacteria. A01N063/00 C02F001/50 C02F003/00.

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☐ 390. WO 9406931 A1 JP 3229884 B2 AU 9348275 A ZA 9306813 A GB 2285684 A EP 663016 A1 NZ 256076 A GB 2285684 B JP 08503847 W EP 663016 B1 DE 69308581 E AU 677223 B ES 2098781 T3 IL 107027 A US 5888725 A. Detection, identification and quantification of bacteria - by measuring cellular components released from the bacteria by a selected bacteriophage. SANDERS, M F, et al. C12Q000/00 C12Q001/04 C12Q001/06 C12Q001/66 C12Q001/68 C12Q001/70.

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☐ 391. US 5294545 A. Determn. of size of nucleic acid polymers - by electrophoresis with concatemeric DNA standards formed using bacteria infected with T7 bacteriophage. SERWER, P, et al. C12P019/34 G01N027/26.

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☐ 392. RU 2006060 C1. Determn. of antigens - uses fab'-fragments of specific monoclonal antibodies treated with excess of iodo-acetamide in the synthesis of conjugate of the bacteriophage used in the determn.. GERASIM, I K. G05F001/56.

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☐ 393. RU 2006036 C1. Determn. of antigens - uses Fab'-fragments of specific monoclonal antibodies treated with excess of iodo-acetamide in the synthesis of the conjugate of the bacteriophage used in the determn.. BOLOGA, V F, et al. G01N033/53.

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☐ 394. SU 1839680 A3. Prodn. of L-lysine - with addn. of a mixt. of bacteriophages to the seed material before culturing. AKOPYAN, E M, et al. C12P013/08.

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☐ 395. RU 2003347 C1. Mixt. for prevention and treatment of proteus-induced infections - contains purified concentrate of proteic



bacteriophage, soln. of chinosol, dry lanoline, and castor oil. NIGMATULLIN, T G, et al. A61K039/02.

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☐ 396. RU 2001100 C1. New strain of *Gluconobacter oxydans* - can be used as sorbose producer and has increased sorbite oxidising activity and high resistance to bacteriophages. AKISHINA, R I, et al. C12N001/20.

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☐ 397. RU 2001099 C1. New strain of *Gluconobacter oxydans* - used as sorbose producer and has increased sorbitol-oxidising activity and resistance to bacteriophage. AKISHINA, R I, et al. C12N001/20.

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☐ 398. WO 9319603 A1 AU 9339297 A. Prokaryote transformed with DNA encoding bacteriophage immunity - esp. mycobacteria, useful as vaccines without antibiotic resistance markers. HATFULL, G, et al. A01N063/00 A61K037/00 C12N001/20 C12N015/00 C12P021/06.

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☐ 399. WO 9317129 A1 AU 9337764 A. Detecting small numbers of bacteria in foodstuffs, etc. - by amplifying detection signal using specific bacteriophages and carrier particles. JUDKINS, P W, et al. C12Q001/70 G01N033/569.

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☐ 400. SU 1838402 A3. Suppressing bacteriophage-induced lysis of microorganisms - using chitosan and its derivs. as inhibitor in culture media. ATABEKOV, I G, et al. C12N001/00 C12N007/00.

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01006879 71083626 PMID: 5759440

**Dynamics of phagocytic activity of leukocytes and protein fractions in dysentery patients treated with antibiotics and by a combined method (antibiotics, pentoxyl and bacteriophages)]**

Dinamika fagotsitarnoi aktivnosti leikotsitov i belkovykh fraktsii u dizenteriiynykh bol'nykh, lechennykh antibiotikami i kombinirovannym metodom (antibiotiki, pentoksil i bakteriofag)

Sarkisian S A

Zhurnal eksperimental'noi i klinicheskoi meditsiny (USSR) 1968, 8 (2) p99-103, ISSN 0514-7484 Journal Code: 0420120

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: \*Blood Proteins--metabolism--ME; \*Dysentery, Bacillary--drug therapy--DT; \*Phagocytosis; Antibiotics--therapeutic use--TU; Bacteriophages; Uracil--therapeutic use--TU

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibiotics); 0 (Blood Proteins); 66-22-8 (Uracil)

Record Date Created: 19710304

Record Date Completed: 19710304

6/9/21 (Item 21 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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00433031 68326655 PMID: 4232630

**Efficacy of the combined use of therapeutic vaccine and specific bacteriophage in experimental brucellosis]**

Effektivnost' kombinirovannogo primeneniia lechenoi vaksiny i spetsificheskogo bakteriofaga pri eksperimental'nom brutselleze.

Popkhadze M Z; Abashidze T G; Karichashvili L N

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jan 1968, 45 (1) p93-6, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Animal

Descriptors: \*Bacteriophages; \*Brucellosis, Bovine--therapy--TH; \*Immunotherapy; Cattle; Georgia (Republic); Guinea Pigs

Record Date Created: 19680905

Record Date Completed: 19680905

6/9/30 (Item 30 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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10349386 96151890 PMID: 8571474

**The efficacy of bacteriophage preparations in treating inflammatory urologic diseases]**

Effektivnost' preparatov bakteriofagov pri lechenii vospalitel'nykh urologicheskikh zabolevanii.

Perepanova T S; Darbeeva O S; Kotliarova G A; Kondrat'eva E M; Maiskaia L M; Malysheva V F; Baiguzina F A; Grishkova N V

Urologiia i nefrologiia (RUSSIA) Sep-Oct 1995, (5) p14-7, ISSN 0042-1154 Journal Code: 0032352

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Urinary infection is the most commonly encountered hospital infection. Antibacterial therapy promotes selection and dissemination of polyresistant

microorganism strains, development of intestinal dysbacteriosis, reduction of intestinal contamination resistance. Clinical and bacteriological efficacy of urinary infection treatment with bacteriophage preparations (pyocyanic, proteus, staphylococcal, coliphage, combined pyobacteriophage) was studied. Sensitivity of the infective agent phage isolated from urological patients was tested before treatment. The preparations were adapted to recently isolated agents from urological patients to raise phage sensitivity of the strains. A total of 293 strains were studied. Phage sensitivity made up 68.9%. Bacteriophage preparations were used both locally and orally in 46 patients with acute and chronic urogenital inflammation. Bacteriological efficacy amounted to 84%, clinical one to 92%. It is inferred that phagotherapy is effective and safe therapeutic modality in the treatment of urinary infection in monotherapy and in combination with antibiotics.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: \*Bacteriophages; \*Biological Factors--therapeutic use--TU; \*Coliphages; \*Pseudomonas Phages; \*Urologic Diseases--therapy--TH; Bacteriophage Typing; Chronic Disease; Evaluation Studies; Inflammation --therapy--TH; Proteus mirabilis--virology--VI; Proteus vulgaris--virology --VI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Biological Factors)

Record Date Created: 19960304

Record Date Completed: 19960304

6/9/34 (Item 34 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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03025382 79202649 PMID: 156386

Bacteriophage therapy of septic complications of orthopaedic surgery (author's transl]

Bacteriophages et chirurgie orthopedique. A propos de sept cas.

Lang G; Kehr P; Mathevon H; Clavert J M; Sejourne P; Pointu J

Revue de chirurgie orthopedique et reparatrice de l'appareil moteur (FRANCE) Jan-Feb 1979, 65 (1) p33-7, ISSN 0035-1040 Journal Code: 1272427

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: FRENCH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Seven septic cases have been treated by bacteriophage; two infections after insertion of a hip prosthesis, two septic arthritis of the knee, one osteomyelitis of the tibia, one septic non-union of the femur and one septic complication following Harrington rodding. Only specific phages were used in association with several types of surgical procedure. The technique of treatment is described. All cases were long-term infections with resistant organisms. Results were good in five, fair in one and one case was a failure. It is concluded that phage therapy may be helpful in the treatment of long-term infections.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: \*Bacteriophages; \*Infection--therapy--TH; \*Orthopedics; \*Postoperative Complications--therapy--TH; Adult; Aged; Femoral Fractures --complications--CO; Hip--surgery--SU; Infection--etiology--ET; Joint Prosthesis--adverse effects--AE; Middle Age; Osteomyelitis--therapy--TH

Record Date Created: 19790829

Record Date Completed: 19790829

6/9/36 (Item 36 from file: 203)

DIALOG(R) File 203:AGRIS

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00909232 AGRIS No: 877217

Use of bacteriophages in the treatment of colibacteriosis in young pigs (Proba zastosowania bakteriofagow w leczeniu kolibakteriozy prosiat)

Kaszubkiewicz, C. (Akademia Rolnicza, Wroclaw (Poland). Instytut Chorob Zakaznych i Inwazyjnych); Kucharewicz-Krukowska, A.; Michalski, Z.;

Bocianowski, M.; Soltysiak, Z.; Durlak, I.  
Journal: Medycyna Weterynaryjna, 1982, v. 38(6) p. 281-282  
Notes: 10 ref ISSN: 0025-8628  
Language: Polish Summary Language: English, Russian  
Place of Publication: Poland  
Document Type: Journal Article, Summary  
Journal Announcement: 0904 Record input by Poland  
Abstract in English

Two methods of treatment of diseased young pigs i.e. by means of bacteriophages and antibiotics were compared. Under conditions determined the treatment with a bacteriophage O25 appeared to be **more** profitable. It was cheaper, less time-consuming and death rate was lower at 5.2 per cent. (authors).

Descriptors: Swine; Bacterial diseases; Chemotherapeutants - other  
Section Headings: L73 (ANIMAL PRODUCTION -- Animal diseases)

6/9/37 (Item 37 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE  
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03851013 EMBASE No: 1989019968  
**The efficacy of phages in the prevention of the destruction of pig skin in vitro by Pseudomonas aeruginosa**  
Soothill J.S.; Lawrence J.C.; Ayliffe G.A.J.  
MRC Burns Research Group, Birmingham Accident Hospital, Birmingham B15 1NA United Kingdom  
Medical Science Research ( MED. SCI. RES. ) (United Kingdom) 1988, 16/24 (1287-1288)  
CODEN: MSCRE ISSN: 0269-8951  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The potential of bacteriophage to treat Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections of burns has been investigated using an in vitro 'wound' model comprising freeze dried pig dermis reconstituted in serum then inoculated with Ps. aeruginosa. The study demonstrated that the phage penetrated **several** layers of pig dermis and prevented its destruction by Ps. aeruginosa.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

\*bacteriophage; \*burn; \*pseudomonas aeruginosa; \*skin infection  
animal model; in vitro study; swine; tissue culture; animal cell; nonhuman; priority journal

SECTION HEADINGS:

004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology  
013 Dermatology and Venereology

6/9/40 (Item 40 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE  
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02339450 EMBASE No: 1983218454  
**Effectiveness of phages in treating experimental Escherichia coli diarrhoea in calves, piglets and lambs**  
Williams Smith H.; Huggins M.B.  
Houghton Poultry Res. Stat., Houghton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17 2DA United Kingdom  
Journal of General Microbiology ( J. GEN. MICROBIOL. ) (United Kingdom) 1983, 129/8 (2659-2675)  
CODEN: JGMIA  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

A mixture of two phages, B44/1 and B44/2, protected calves against a potentially lethal oral infection with an O9:K30,99 enteropathogenic strain of E. coli, called B44, when given before, but not after, the onset of diarrhoea; a mixture in which phage B44/3 was replaced by phage B44/3 was effective after the onset of diarrhoea. Calves that responded to phage

treatment had much lower numbers of E. coli B44 in their alimentary tract than untreated calves. Usually, high numbers of phage B44/1 and rather lower numbers of phage B44/2 or B44/3 were present in the alimentary tract of these animals. At death, most calves that had not responded to treatment with phages B44/1 and B44/2 had high numbers of mutants of E. coli B44 resistant to phage B44/1 in their small intestine. Phage-treated calves that survived E. coli infection continued to excrete phage in their faeces, at least until the numbers of E. coli B44 also excreted were low. The phages survived longer than E. coli B44 in faecal samples taken from phage-treated calves and exposed to the atmosphere in an unheated animal house. Calves inoculated orally with faecal samples from phage-treated calves that contained sufficient E. coli B44 to cause a lethal infection remained healthy. A mixture of two phages, P433/1 and P433/2, and phage P433/1 alone cured diarrhoea in piglets caused by an O20:K101,987P strain of E. coli called P433. The numbers of the infecting bacteria and phages in the alimentary tract of the piglets resembled those in the calves. Another phage given to lambs 8 h after they were infected with an O8:K85,99 enteropathogenic strain of E. coli, called S13, reduced the numbers of these organisms in the alimentary tract and had an ameliorating effect on the course of the disease. No phage-resistant mutants of E. coli S13 were isolated from the lambs. The only mutants of E. coli B44 and P433 that emerged in the calves and piglets were K30sup - or K101sup - and resistant to phage B44/1 or P433/1 respectively; those tested were much less virulent than their parent strains.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

\*bacteriophage; \*diarrhea; \*escherichia coli  
animal experiment; therapy; nonhuman; cattle; swine; sheep

SECTION HEADINGS:

004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology  
048 Gastroenterology

6/9/41 (Item 41 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

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02000945 EMBASE No: 1981052113

**Use of bacteriophage with antibiotics for prevention of acute postresectional pleural empyemas in chronic pulmonary suppurations**

Ioseliani G.D.; Meladze G.D.; Chkhetiya Sh. N.; et al.

n.i. Inst.Eksp.Klin.Khir., Min.Zdravookhr.Gruz.SSSR, Tbilisi Russia  
Grudnaya Khirurgiya ( GRUDN. KHIR. ) (Russia) 1980, 22/6 (63-67)

CODEN: GRKHA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The incidence of purulent postoperative complications has increased lately due to the appearance of strains of antibioticoresistant microbes. The use of a bacteriophage makes it possible to change the pathogenicity of microbes and their resistance to antibiotics. 45 patients with chronic pulmonary suppurations who had been subjected to resection were examined. A specific bacteriophage with antibiotics was applied as preoperative preparation and prophylaxis of postoperative acute empyemas. The inoculated flora were sensitive to the bacteriophage in 86.6% and to 14 antibiotics in 72%. After intrapleural administration of the phage with antibiotics the authors noted a decrease in the pathogenicity of microbes, an increase in the sensitivity to antibiotics, a reduced number of microbe associations, but in certain cases - sterility of a pleural exudate. The results of prevention of acute post-resectional pleural empyemas with a bacteriophage combined with antibiotics were compared with those obtained in the treatment of patients who had not used a bacteriophage. A decrease in the percentage of purulent pleural complications from 18.7 to 6.7% was noted. Intrapleural administration of 5-50 ml of a specific bacteriophage with antibiotics did not produce side-effects.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

\*antibiotic agent

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

\*bacteriophage; \*lung abscess; \*pleura empyema  
prevention; respiratory system; major clinical study; therapy  
MEDICAL TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): suppurative pneumonia

SECTION HEADINGS:

015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis  
037 Drug Literature Index

6/9/42 (Item 42 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

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00146782 EMBASE No: 1974136897

**Survival of bacteriophages in heat treated milk**

PREZIVANI BAKTERIOFAGU V TEPELNE OPRACOVANEM MLECE

Kittnar E.; Mildeova S.; Muzikar V.; et al.

Ust. Lek. Mikrobiol., Fak. Hyg. KU, HS NV, Praha Czechoslovakia

Ceskoslovenska Hygiena ( CESK. HYG. ) 1973, 18/9 (422-427)

CODEN: CEHYA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: CZECH

The authors studied the survival of bacteriophages in milk exposed to temperatures ranging from 60degree to 90degreeC for various lengths of time. The results obtained showed the bacteriophages to be **more** thermoresistant than their host bacteria. This thermoresistance was even enhanced by milk. A certain number of bacteriophages retained their activity even after heating to pasteurization temperature. The authors discuss the feasibility of applying the results in controlling undesirable bacteriophages in industrial bacterial cultures as well as in trying to demonstrate past contaminations with bacteria which could no longer be detected, whereas the specific bacteriophages retained their activity. The possibility of using bacteriophages as a general model of viral contamination of milk is discussed.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

\*milk

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

\*bacteriophage; \*heat tolerance

methodology; model

MEDICAL TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): virus survival

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 8049-98-7 (milk)

SECTION HEADINGS:

017 Public Health, Social Medical and Epidemiology

047 Virology

02339450 EMBASE No: 1983218454

**Effectiveness of phages in treating experimental *Escherichia coli* diarrhoea in calves, piglets and lambs**

Williams Smith H.; Huggins M.B.

Houghton Poultry Res. Stat., Houghton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17

2DA United Kingdom

Journal of General Microbiology ( J. GEN. MICROBIOL. ) (United Kingdom)  
1983, 129/8 (2659-2675)

CODEN: JGMIA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

A mixture of two phages, B44/1 and B44/2, protected calves against a potentially lethal oral infection with an O9:K30,99 enteropathogenic strain of *E. coli*, called B44, when given before, but not after, the onset of diarrhoea; a mixture in which phage B44/2 was replaced by phage B44/3 was effective after the onset of diarrhoea. Calves that responded to phage treatment had much lower numbers of *E. coli* B44 in their alimentary tract than untreated calves. Usually, high numbers of phage B44/1 and rather lower numbers of phage B44/2 or B44/3 were present in the alimentary tract of these animals. At death, most calves that had not responded to treatment with phages B44/1 and B44/2 had high numbers of mutants of *E. coli* B44 resistant to phage B44/1 in their small intestine. Phage-treated calves that survived *E. coli* infection continued to excrete phage in their faeces, at least until the numbers of *E. coli* B44 also excreted were low. The phages survived longer than *E. coli* B44 in faecal samples taken from phage-treated calves and exposed to the atmosphere in an unheated animal house. Calves inoculated orally with faecal samples from phage-treated calves that contained sufficient *E. coli* B44 to cause a lethal infection remained healthy. A mixture of two phages, P433/1 and P433/2, and phage P433/1 alone cured diarrhoea in piglets caused by an O20:K101,987P strain of *E. coli* called P433. The numbers of the infecting bacteria and phages in the alimentary tract of the piglets resembled those in the calves. Another phage given to lambs 8 h after they were infected with an O8:K85,99 enteropathogenic strain of *E. coli*, called S13, reduced the numbers of these organisms in the alimentary tract and had an ameliorating effect on the course of the disease. No phage-resistant mutants of *E. coli* S13 were isolated from the lambs. The only mutants of *E. coli* B44 and P433 that emerged in the calves and piglets were K30sup - or K101sup - and resistant to phage B44/1 or P433/1 respectively; those tested were much less virulent than their parent strains.

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